MORNING FDITION-THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

THE COLD SMAP.

The Intense Cold of the Last Two Days-Another Snow Storm—Detention of the Mails

New York in Icicles—The City Railroad

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

The terrible severity of the weather has taken every body by surprise. Just as our citizens were making up their minds to put aside winter clothing and don the scantier habilaments of spring, while visions of milder and warmer days were injulged in, a cold snap comes upon us, "chilling and killing" all such pleasant delusions. There is no question but that the thermometer was lower on an average during the continuance of this last cold spell than at any other period of the same length since the Revolutionary war. At least such is the conclusion we have arrived at, after having examined all the statistics that could be found on the sub-ject. From every part of the country we hear of almost incredibly cold weather. In Ogdensburg, and through out the northern part of the State of New York, the mercury fell to nearly thirty degrees below zero. This may afford some consolation to those who think the

There is considerable speculation as to the relative and the temperature of former years, but every account In February, 1836, there were thive days in successio degrees below zero. At that time the North river was frozen across, and people passed over and back on the ice. On the 5th of January, 1849, also, the mercury one degree below zero, and the East river was frozen over, the ice being jammed together in vast masses, so that the city was astonished by learning that munication on foot could be had with our siste the temperature was 4 degrees at sunrise, but by noon had reached 18 degrees. In January, 1852, the mercury stood at sunrise, for six consecutive mornings, as follows:—9 deg , 4 deg , 6 deg., 7 deg., 7 deg. and 10 deg.

It will be seen that none of these figures run as low as the temperature of last Tuesday, including the sucoceding night, which was as fellows:-- At sunrise, 4 deg above zero; at 7 o'clock, A. M., 8 deg.; at 12 M., 11 deg.; at 3 P. M., 10 deg.; at 8 P. M., 8 deg.; at 11 P. M., 4 deg.; at 2 A. M., of the 7th inst. 6 below zero, and at sunrise

From every quarter we hear complaints of the severi ty of the weather of Tuesday night. There was no such thing as keeping warm. Blanket was added to sheet, mafortable to both, without effect.

The very thought of it is enough to give one the ague. What the sufferings of the poor were who can tell-How many tragedies would come to light were the occurrences of that dreadful night in the miserable hovels of the unfortunate and distressed related. The thernometer averaged about five degrees below zero from eleven o'clock until sunrise, and at about two o'clock in point point yet reached.

here and there could a few persons be seen harrying along, as if their lives depended on reaching some warm place. The apple women and all out door peddling ed, and the city had very much the appearance of

the peculiar appearance of the bay and rivers, was again ere, a sudden condensation of the moisture arislog, which, falling on the clothing of persons crossing ferry, crusted them with ics. The surface of the water, in the meanwhile, looked like a seething cauldron so as to prevent the ferry boats from running as nunication was had, when the ferry boat Columbus ar Arevenue cutter, while lying at anchor in the bay, was run foul of by a large quantity of drift ice, which dragged her anchor, and drove her close into the beach opposit

A smack, named the Liberator, lying at the dock be tween Stapleton and Quarantine, was cut through by the

experienced by the freezing of the water in the Croton water pipes, many of which burst. The gaslights, also, ich affected, and in the HERALD office the light wa turned to darkness for some time, and we were obliged to resort to tallow candles, and other primitive arrangements, in lieu of gaslight. Buildings heated by em also suffered, the water in the les lers to and from theheating pipes being frozen, rendering the escape of the water formed by the condensation of the steam im-

Tewards noon yesterday, from the general appearance of the heavens, it was pretty evident that a "norther wasbrewing, which would eclipse all others, we have had this winter in severity. This belief of judges of the weather was confirmed, for about 12 o'clock it commened anowing rather slightly at first, but the flake camedown very heavily soon afterwards, completely co-vering the earth in a few hours with a thick coating of the slowy garment. The ground, from the recent cold, was n excellent order, and not the slightest sign of thaw was at all visible. The snow continuing to fall with anabated vigor, about five o'clock in the afternoon it was of sufficient depth for decent sleighing, and many were they that took adventage of the hour for showing off their teams. The progress of omnibuses and city rallroad cars was much obstructed about this time, and many were the number of accidents that happened to the horses attached. On the Sixth and Eighth ave a number of the horses were lamed and rendered totally unfit for use, at least for some time to come. The sunk-en tracks of these railroads becoming filled with the ling snow, and being packed close by the action of the wheels, it was with the greatest exertion, indeed, that the proper time could be made. Many break downs occurred, all of them interesting to outsiders, but particularly provoking to the occupants of the unlucky cars, especially if they had paid their fares.

Starting from Barcley street in one of the Sixth avenue cars, about haif-past three o'clock, we were unlucky enough to be a passenger in one of those cars that, from the force of natural circumstances was detained long beyond its usual time in making the top up town.

The driver, in coming down town, had been unfortunate with his horses, and broke the pole, which was taken out at the office in Church street, so we were obliged to travel without a pole-a very difficult matter for the borses, as will be seen from the sequel. When we got as West Broadway and Duane street, the oar m at a snail's pace, it became apparent to all, and to the driver and conductor espenially, that it would be impos. sible for the horses to drag the heavy weight without stride, and many doubted whether he would reach Canal street alive. The car soon came to a dead stop, the driver rang for the conductor, who was anxiously looking out for some aid, and told him it would be certain death to the horses if he attempted to drive them any further. The conductor from his looks seemed to be o the very same opinion, but nevertheless another at failure. When we got to the corner of Franklin stree the borses came to a stand still, and refused, from sheer exhaustion, to move any further. The passengers of began to grumble. A man with flery red whiskers moved that the conductor be compelled to refund the fare already paid; this motion was quickly seconded by a very corpulent gentleman, who was particularly down as he expressed it, on railroads of all kinds, and city ones especially. No one, however, thought fit to take the responsibility of chairman, so there was no vote taken on the question, and no one having the courage or desire to demand his fare from the conductor, the matter was of course laid over. After waiting here about fifteen minutes, blocking up about a dozen of the Sixth and Eiglith avenue cars behind us, a fresh pair of horses with a pole attached to their harness, was procured by the indefatigable conductor. But the car could not be moved from its position until ber of.

This probably will be the collect night or can remember of.

all the pusengers got outside and lent a 6% o'clock P. M.—The towns movies or at term. W.

towards the efforts of the poor beasts ahead the corner of Canal arried when the agreement was the good will, and However, all helped the horses the carried aboard after giving the car a good start, they and seated themselves inside. The horses did ve-

condescending tone, "Goatlemen will bear a hand with us until we get up the grade." They had just began to get comfortable—the snow had melted off their boots, and it was very provoking; but, as the "horses would not go," there was no other alternative than to help the animals up hill; so outside all got again, and pushed the car up Varick street to the head of the dreadful grade at Spring street, where all juraped aboard again, and comforted themselves for the annoyance suf-fered, by saying it was "Good exercise, that, pushing a passengers were concerned, and as the vehicle meved at a steady pace along the Sixth avenue, many were the laughs that took place when the occupants bethought themselves of the ridiculous figure they must have cut in the eyes of many while endeavoring, in the midst of most severe snow storms we have ever ex perienced, to push the car along through West Broadway, a half. This is only one of the many amusing incidents lines during the prevalence of the storm. The snow last of over eight inches, and there was every probability hours longer there would be more than eighteen inche of snow on a level throughout the entire city and its

The north wind of Tuesday night and yesterday m ing packed the ice on Staten Island shore in such stities as to prevent the ferry boats leaving the slips for several hours yesterday. The first which got up to the city from Quarantine was the Columbus, and she did not arrive until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Huguenot, one of the Pert Richmond boats, attempted, in the

not. The Columbus reported that the revenue outter lying at Staten Island was dragged from her anchors by a large quantity of drift ice on Tuesday night, and carried close on to the beach opposite Townsend's dock, and that the smack Liberator, lying at the dock between Stapleton and Quarantine, was cut through by the ice

The Eastern, Southern and Western mails due last night were detained, and did not arrive up to a late hour tast

The jingle of sleigh bells is again heard in the str and as the ground is in excellent condition, we may ex pect a renewal of the carnival, with all its amusing and exciting incidents. With the old English poet, we may

Winter my theme confines, whose piercing wind Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels blud. She bids the anow descend in flaky sheets, 'And in her hoary mantle clothe the streets. Let not the virgin tread these slippery routs—The gathering fleece the hollow patten loads; But if thy footsteps slide with clotted frost, Strike off the breaking balls against the post. On silent wheel the passing coaches relif: Oft look behind and ward the threatening pole. In harden'd ords the schoolboy mouths the snow, To mark the coachman with a dexience throw. SULTS OF THE WARTHER—EXPLOSION IN MAID

RESULTS OF THE WEATHER—EXPLOSION IN MAIDE: LANE—TWO PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning an explosion took place in the basement of the dining asloon kept by Mr. S. H. Thompson, 76 Maiden lane, by which two per sons were dangerously injured. It appears that the severe cold had frozen the water in the pipes leading to and from what is termed the "water back," which is situated near the kitchen range. As soon as the fire was started, steam was generated, but owing to th freezing of the water there was no means of its escaping. browing heavy masses of iron and bricks to every part of the room, and shattering the glass in the windows. There were several employés of the establishment in the room, two of whom were severely injured by the stone mortar, cinders, scalding water, &c., being thrown on their persons. Their names are Barney McGuire and Ellen Fitzgerald. They were conveyed to their homes to

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at 529 Pearl street upon the body of a colored woman-Eliza Shappler-who came to her death from exposure to the indement weather. The deceased, it appears, lived in a dilapidated house, and without any fire in the room. She was found dead-frozen to death. The jury in this case rendered the following verdict:---We find that the de-ceased came to her death from destitution and exposure erther, the jury calls the attention of the proper as therities to the dilapidated condition of the building No. 529 Pearl street as an unfit residence for humas

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GERALD. Please allow me to correct a partial error in your pa

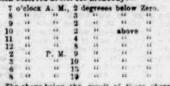
per of February 7, in respect to the street lamps being affected by the coldness of the weather.

I fear they are more affected by the fawcet, 8 inches below the burner-as I noticed all the gas lamps from Canal through Zuilivan and Bleecker streets but three quarters turned on. Now you can satisfy yourself o this fact, and I believe the city fathers have agreed with New York, Feb. 7, 1856.

"Light" is in error. The reason why the street lamps threw out such a dim light, where they threw out any at all, is to be found in the freezing of the water col lected in the pipes which connect with the main pipes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1854. lected in the pipes where they turn from the posts to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:-The following is a statement of the weather, as it habeen observed at No. 118 Broadway:-



The above being the result of those observations, I take the liberty of sending them to your office. You can compare them with others, or make other use of

L. A. H. In this morning's HERALD you say yesterday was by far the coldest day since 1846, which is a great mistake

You will find, on the morning of The Brooklyn papele crossed the East river on the ice on the 20th of Jacuary, 1852, when it broke up and carried them down the bay.

In some parts of the city it was much cooler than the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

This morning, about half-past 0 o'clock, on coming from Bedford to New York via Falton street, I stopped a gentleman who had both his cars perfectly white; con sidering they were frost blitten, I immediately took so me snow, and in course of about half an hour had the pleasure of seeing circulation retura.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1855.

OCHANPORT, N. J., Feb. 6, 1865. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. This probably is as cold a day, if not the coldest, we had for many years. The thermometer stood at it

o'clock A. M., 2 degrees above zero and continued to with very slight variation, until the present time--P. M .- at this place. Wind north.

This probably will be the coldest aight are can remem

(From the Newark Mercury, Feb. 7.)

The weather yesterday was decidedly the coliest experienced in this latitude the present winter. The thermometer in the morning, we are informed, stood at 5 dayress above zero, and at no time during the day was the mercury above seven degrees.

FHILADELPHIA.

[Ecom the Philadelphia for man, 7-2as. From evoning fill morning the atmosphere co. Minued to grow more intensety for a stime of the mercury and the mercury in the "argument to sink At daylight the thermometer at the Kron self of the degrees above zero. Still the mercury sun, and at three o'clock P. M. the same thermometer indicated three o'clock P. M. the same thermometer indicated but one degree above zero, and still later the mercury resched the terrible zero itself. The cold was of the most penetrating character, such as one feels in the very marrow. Tarough out such a night and such a day, how dreafful must have been the sufferings of the poor. This is too terrible for thought, and the reality would make the heart ache. Many hydrants were frozen, and water congesied even in the cupboards of dwellings, and not very remote from fires. Ice formed rapidly in the Delaware, and above the cily the river must have been nearly frozes tight throughout its breadth. The ice men were tury on the Schulykill, and ice was carted into town from ten to twelve inches in thickness. We doubt whisther a colider spell has ever been experienced here within the memory of our modern Wandering Jew, the oldest inhabitant.

[From the Albany Register, Feb. 7.]

Cold Warming.—Yesterday morning was the coldest of the present winter. In warious parts of the city the thermometers at 7 A. M. marked 10 to 12 below zero. At the residence of Mr. Edward Mascord, on Lark, at the head of Hudson street, the thermometer marked 5 below at 11 on Monday night, and 16 below at 7 yesterday morning.

In 1826, on the first Sunday in January, the thermometer at the Manor House marked 33 degrees below zero,

head of Hudson street, the thermometer marged 5 below at 11 on Monday night, and 16 below at 7 yesterday morning.

In 1865, on the first Sunday in January, the thermometer at the Manor House marked 33 degrees below zero; at Fryesburgh, Me., 45 below.

In 1848, on 11th January, the thermometer in this city marked 17 to 18 below; at Amsterdam 35 below; at Rochester 8, Rossion 10 below; Frburgh, Me., 36 to 39, and Franconia 45. In forty-eight hours after, the weather moderated, and on the 19th three schonners passed Cleveland bound up the Lake. On Friday, 6th, the steamer Columbia came within two miles of the city; on the 9th the river was closed to Newburg, and on the 18th Soating ice was seen for the first time in the winter in New York harbor.

The close of the year 1848 and the opening of that of 1840 were cold; on the 18th of January the East and North rivers at New York, were almost impassable on account of ice; at Springfield Mass., 10 to 12 below zero; at Boston, 4 to 6 below; Utica 19 below, Rome 23, and Franconia 30. At Albany, 10 to 12 below, Rome 23, and Franconia 30. At Albany, 10 to 12 below at Buel's house, 16 below. The cold continued on the 12th the Delaware at Philadelphis being frozen tight; at Adams, Jefferson Co., 25 to 27 below.

In 1852, on the 15th January, 25 below at Balston; on 16th at Ogdensburg 18, Potsdam 20, Malone 19, Woodstock, Vt., 22, Northfield, Vt., 21, Moutpelier 19, Burlington 20, Plattsburg 20. On the 20th, 20 below at Boston, 14 at Salem, 20 at Rochester, 14 at Columbus, Ohio; at New York people crossed the ice on foot to Brookly.

The following exhibits the range of the thermometer

We shudder as we chronisle the position assumed, in defiance of all precedent, by the mercury yesterday morning. It is awful to think that the delusive quick-silver can sink so low, but it was yet more awful to feel, the shrinking away from the intense cold that gave yesterday the "bad eminence" of being the coldest day on record. Such it was. Oh it was bitter cold, and ucitar memory or meteorology could find its peer in the past history of the town. From accurate records kept since 1836, we glean the following figures. The coldest day in all the years from 1836 to 1835 was January 12, 1849, when the thermometer marked 9 degrees below zero. The cold days have been thus:

Dec. 20, 1854.

Feb. 6, 1855.

At midnight on Monday the themometer marked 7 degrees. The night was clear, though the mists from the late occasionally obscured the moon and stars, and sifted down a light snow.

ZENO NOWHERE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the Boston Journal, Feb. 6]

The first week in February is often the collect period of winter. This morning, the 6th of February, the nectury in the thermemeter such to ten degrees below groe, which is colder by several degrees than has been experienced at any previous time this season. Windows were covered with a thick mantle of frost, and the harbor was wrapped in a thick cloud of vapor, which the frigid stmeaphere caused the warmer waters to exhall. There was a brisk breeze at sunrise, which rendered the cold much more intense than would otherwise have been the case, for in mild, still weather the heat of the body produces a warm atmosphere within and about one's clothes, which is a great protective against extreme cold. But a breeze blows away all this warmth and brings the chilly air from without in direct contact with the skip.

The manuscraters into theorems the thereus charges of our.

The thermometers in this diy, we understand, varied

in a toe-momerers in some apois the mercury indicated a temperature of but 4 degrees below 220, and in others it fell to 10 below. At seven o'clock, in Phillips place, it was 10 below; at ten o'clock, on the corner of State and Congrees streets, it was 7 below; and at the same time It was 5 below at the corner of State and Washing ton streets.

time it was o close at the control of the thermometer at 8 o'clock indicated 11 below zero. In Chelses, at 8 o'clock, 10 below.

In Roxbury. at 7 o'clock, 10 below.

In West Roxbury, at 8 o'clock, it was 13½ below.

At O'clock, 11 below.

In West Roxbury, at 8 o'clock, it was 13½ below.

At Harrison square, Dorchester, at 8 o'clock, the thermometer stoot at 11, and fell afterwards.

In Cambridge, the thermometer indicated 9 below zero at 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock it had fallen to 11 below.

At the Cambridge Observatory, at sunrise, 15 degrees below zero.

In Semerville, at 615 e'clock, the mercury was down to 9 below zero. EAt Jamaica Plain, the mercury was 14 below at sun

In Neponset, at 19 minutes before 8 o'clock, it was 11

In Neponset, at 19 minutes before 8 o'clock, it was 11 below.

In Quincy, at 73, o'clock, it was 7 below.

In Dorchester, at seven o'clock, it was 14 below.

In Brootline, at sunrise, it was 11 below.

In Dedham it was 13 below.

In Lynn it was 12 below at six o'clock.

In Hull, at sunrise, it was 4 below, and at nine o'clock, 0 below.

At one o'clock this afternoon, the thermometer was 10 below. If it increases in an equal ratio until night, Hull will carry off the paim:

A Waitham correspondent informs up that at sunrise the mercury in the glass was 11 below zero; at half past eight it was 12 below, and at nine o'clock 12 below.

Callest merning of the season. Wind M. N. W.

in Medford, at eight o'clock, thermometer 14 below.

In Lowell, at six o'clock, it was 14 below, and at nine o'clock 15 below.

In Clinton, at sunrise, 12 below.

ciock Is below. In Clinton, at sunrise, 12 below. In Woburn, 9 below. In Winchester, 8 below.

n. 11 below

TELEGRAPHIC. HALPAN, N. S., Feb. 7 .- At 7 o'clock this morning, the

thermometer was 12 degrees below zero-at 9 o'clock 6 YARROUTH, N. S., Feb. 7 .- Weather clear and calm. Thermometer 2 degrees above zero.
Ficrot, N. S., Feb. 7.—4 degrees below zero.

SACKVILLE, N. R., Feb. 7 .- Thermometer 20 degrees be St. Jons, N. B., Feb. 7.-26 degrees below zero. FREEZERON, N. B., Feb. 7 -25 degrees below zero.

Quango, Feb. 7.—Thermometer at 9 o'clock this moraing 22 degrees below zero in the lower town, and 32 de grees in the upper town. MONTHEAL, Feb. 7,-Thermometer at 8 o'clock this

morning 28 degrees below zero. Tosoxio, Feb. 7.—Thermometer 24 degrees below sero Burrayure Conada, Feb. 7 .- Thermometer, 18 degrees

livrows, Canada, Feb. 7 .-- 32 degrees below zero Emorous, Canada, Feb. 7 -22 degrees below zero. Calais, Me., Feb. 7 -Thermometer 24 degrees below Eastrony, Me., Feb. 7 .- Extremely sold with ladica-

one of enow.

Bancon, Ms., Feb. 7.—Different thermometers range rem 27 to 35 below sero.

Watenvalle, Me , Feb. 7.—20 degrees below zero.

Tornato, Me , Feb. 7.—Thermometre 16 degrees be-

Woonerock, Vt., Feb. 7.-Thermometer at 7 o'clock Warrs River Josephon, Feb. 7. -Thermometer 29 de gress below rere St. Jonnanuar, Vt., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 29 degrees

BRATTIMORO', Vt., Feb 7.-Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 22 degrees below zero.
RUTLAND, VL., Feb. 7 -9 A. M. -Thermemets:

gress below zero.

WEST RANDOLFIL, VL., Feb. 7, 7 A. M.—Thermometer 44 degrees below sero, the coldest day known here for the

NORTHFIELD, Vi., Feb. 7, A. M .- The thermometer her is 36 degrees below zero. At Burlington, 20 degrees below zero; at Keene, N. H., 28 degrees below zero; and at

ISLAND POINT, Vt., Feb. 7 -39 degrees below sere GORHAM, N. H., Feb. 7 .- 37 degrees below zero. DOVER, N. H , Feb. 7.—21 degrees below zero. Bosrox, Feb. 7.—Weather growing mild. There

12 below zero at sundown. A heavy snow storm commenced at 5 o'clock. Portions of the harbor are frozen solid. The channel, however, remains open, and there is no detention of venels.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—Thermometer 18 degrees

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7 .- The river, which was opened by the recent warm weather, is now closed again as far as Hartford. BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Feb. 7.-Thermometer at 7 o'clock

this morning, 10 degrees below zero; at 9 o'clock 4 de grees below.

Millyitte, N. J., Feb. 7.-Snowing all day and drift-

g. Thermometer 5 below.

Baircorron, N. J., Feb. 7.—Eight inches of anow.

Thermometer at zero.

Salkw, N. J., Feb. 7.—Thermometer six degrees below zero, and snow to a depth of four inches has now fallen.

CAPS ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 7.—Snowing hard. Thermo

meter 5 degrees above zero.

Philadriphia, Feb. 7.—It has been snowing all day. and is now about six inches deep, and greatly drifted. Wind is subsiding and cold slightly moderated. The river is tight opposite the city, and several persons have

crossed on the ice. The ferry boats cross through the channel but with much difficulty.

Baltimore, Feb. 7.—Weather cold. The sky is over ast, and it has been threatening snow all day. We had

hall this afternoon, but the air has moderared, and now there is a prospect of rain. Thermometer about 20 degrees above zero.

perienced here for many years. To day it has been enowing since morning. It is more moderate now. Thermometer 15 degrees above zero. Hannistune, Feb. 7,-Snowing capidly. Commenced at

POCONEMPSE, Feb. 7.—Thermometer to day ranged from 5 to 12 below zero. Commenced snowing at 2—now four inches deep.

Thoy, Fab. 7. -Thermometer at 7 A. M., 18 below zero.

The weather has been moderating during the day, and this evening the thermometer is at zero, and we have a slight fall of anow. The mercury has not been above zero for two days.

here stood at 20 degrees below zero; at 10 A. M., at 10 degrees below zero. Snow has been failing since 4 P. M. 7 A. M. marked 29 degrees below zero. This afternoon

the weather moderated. Snow is now falling freely, with a strong northwest wind. Urica, Feb. 7, 10 P. M .- At 7 o'clock this m

the thermometer was 24 degrees below zero. This even-ing the weather is rather more moderate. Snow is now falling, with considerable wind. Rocmster, Feb. 7, 10 P. M. -In this city, at 4 o'clock this merning, the thermometer indicated 26 degrees be-

low zero. At 6 P. M., with the weather moderating snow began to fall. The thermometer now stands at 4

bad s light fall of spow here. The thermometer this merning stood at 12 degrees below zero. To night it much more moderate. CLAVELAND, Feb. 7, 10 P. M .- After enowing heavily here all day, the weather began to moderate. It is now

Cancago, Feb. 7, 10 P. M .- The weather here has not been very cold to-day, but exceedingly unpleasant. There has been an occasional fall of dry snow, which, drifting easily, keeps all the railroads uncertain and is

DETROIT, Feb. 7, 10 P. M .- It is moderately cold her We had a slight fall of snow during the day

Police Intelligence CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Seventh ward police arrested a young man, named James Murray, as ne was criving a cert, loaded with ready made storling, at a rapid rate along Cliaton street. Suspecting him to be a thief, they conveyed him to the station house, where it was ascertained, in the moraing, that the clothing store of George H. Hunter, No. 290 Bowery, had been burglariously entered, and about one thousand dollars went of property carried away by the burglars. The police suspecting that Murray was implicated in the burglary, had the property conveyed before Mr. Hunter, who identified it as his property, that had been stolen from him the night previous. The manner in which the burglary was perpetrated was very skilful—worthy of an older head than the youth's who is alleged to have cermitted it. The attention of the police was attracted from the store and its vicinity by false signals, made by the burglary was perpetrated was very akilful—worthy of an older head than the youth's who is alleged to have cermitted it. The attention of the police was attracted from the store and its vicinity by false signals, made by the burglary was perpetrated to the same calibre and tone as those used by the police. While the police were thus led away, the premises were entered by sawing out the lock, and removing the inside bolts. About \$3,000 worth of clothing and silks were then packed up it sacks, and removed to the sindewalk but some alarm having been created, only one of them was taken away, the others being left behind by the frightened burglars. In the pockets of the prisoner's clothing were found a jummy, and one of the whister referred to. He refused to tell who were his accomplices in the night, and maintains a dignified silence relative to the whole transaction. Marray was committed for examination. at a rapid rate along Clinton street. Suspecting him to

ARREST OF ANOTHER ALLEGED FORTUNE TELLER. Yesterday officer Hulse, of the Tweatioth ward, arrested a woman named Catharine Wietman, on a warrant issued by Justice Davidson, of the Second district rattissued by Justice Davidson, of the Scoond district police court, where she stands charged, on the complaint of Jacob Wagner, with being a disorderly character, inasmuch as she pretends to tell fortunes, and receives a compensation from visiters for the same. The complainant states that the accusel, who is a German, and resides at 181 West Thirty seventh etreet, has for some time past been engaged in the fortune telling business; that he went to the house of the prisoner on one occasion to get his destiny told, and having heard the oracle, paid her a small compensation for her laborathe concludes his affidavit by stating that the accused has defrauded him, and other parties, by her mack ceremonics and pretensions to tell the present, pat and turer, and receiving for her information small considerations. Catharine, who cannot speak a word of finglish, was committed to prison to await an examination.

Yesterday morning William Sheehan, a policeman, of the Fifth ward, was brought before his Honor, Mayor Wood, charged with disorderly conduct and drunkenses, on the complaint of John S. Sebert, of 175 Laurens street. It is alleged by the complainant that while he was in the grocery store corner of Duane and Charch streets, the prisoner came into the premises intoxicated, and, without Laving any reason whatever, ordered the complainant out of the store, concluding his demand on Mr. Sebert by saying if the did not comply with the order that he would take him to the station house, that the complainant, refusing to vacate the premises, was assailed by the prisoner, who endeavored to arrest him but being unable to do so. Mr. Sebert thought it would be only right on his part to return the complainant, so be (the complainant,) took the prisoner (the policemen,) to the station house, from whence he was taken before the Mayor. Sheeban was suspended from during and pay until the matter is investigated by the Police Commissioners. Wood, charged with disorderly conduct and drunkeness,

CHARGE OF GRAND LARGENY.

Officer Ross, attached to the Feoroid district police court, Jefferson meetlet, arrested a man named John The frown, on a warrant issued by Justice because wherein he stands charged on the complaint of Konannel S. Allen, of No. 50 Veroy street, with having stoien and carried away glassware and other merchandine from the above premises, valued at \$200. The complainant alleges that the accused and another man, not yet arrested came to him on the 19th ult, and stole the above property. The accused demos ary folonious intent on his part, exping that he had authority for acting as he did. He was taken before Justice Brennan, who held him for examination.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED. The charge of grand largeny preferred against George and Martha Decket, by Frederica Somervile, has been elegationed by Justice Connelly, there not being sufficient apport of funcion the examination to warrant the magis puts to holding the accused for trial. MATIONAL CAPITAL.

AFFAIRS AT THE ... THIRTY-THIRD CO.

> Bennte. WARGNOTON, Feb. 7, 19x.

THE POSITIVE BLAVE LAW, STO. Mr. SUNNER, (free soil) of Mass., presented the memorial of the citizens of Pawtucket, Mass., asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition

of slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Brown, (dem.) of Miss.—Is that sli they want?

Mr. Schner.—That is the Segiming.

Mr. Schner then introduced a bill to confinue certain

public works in Massachusetts. Read twice and placed on the calendar. Mr. Chasa, (free soil) of Ohlo, presented petitions from

Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Ohlo, presented petitions from citizens of Fulton and Williams counties, Ohlo, praylog for the passage of a law prohibiting stavery in the Territories, and said the should call up-the bill ofteroft by him last seasion, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. Beszann, (whig) of I.a., introduced a bill from the Committee on Commerce, stating it provided for the change of the name of a schooner from the unfortunate name of Plantagenet to the more fortunate one of A. G. Brown. (Laughter,) Passed.

Brown. (Laughter.) Passed.

Mr. Shward, (Iree soil) of N. Y., introduced a bill to remove the obstructions at Hell Gate, also, a bill to improve the piers at the mouth of the Geneses river.

Mr. Mallon, (Cem.) of Fla. introduced a bill to improve the piers at the mouth of the Geneses river.

Mr. Mallon, (Cem.) of Fla. introduced a bill to improve the bar at Apalachicola, Florida.

The bill establishing the United States Circuit Court for California was then taken up.

Mr. Brijania was then taken up.

Mr. Grijania was then taken up.

Mr. Grijania was the had examined the subject since yesterday, and could not support the measure.

Mr. Gwijania Cali, and — We have been trying to get a United States Judge for two pears, but cannot do it. Something we must have; and as this bill comes from the judicial organ of this body I think it ought not to be objected to.

Mr. Chaos, (Tree soil) of Ohio—The anomaly will not be permanent, but will answer the temporary necessity of the cares.

Mr. Baudon, (whig) of N. C.

of the cases.

Mr. Bandom, (whig) of N. C., agreed with Mr. Chase.

The whole of this is, we shall have a limited States Court on the Factic, with a Judge who is not a Judge of the Supreme Court. Some think this is an entering wedge, by which hereafter the Supreme Court Judges may be released from Circuit duty. If that be the case, I am goat of it. I would discharge the Judges from that duty now.

Mr. Button, (dem.) of S. C.—The peculiar situation of California imperatively demands a measure similar to that proposed. The salary should be \$4,500; if more, it would be a graduation against those of Judges of Supreme Courts.

Mr. Banjanus.—Why can't we have an additional Court with Chroni powers?

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Mr. Banjanus.—Why can't we have an additional Court with Chronia demanded this or some equivalent measure, as the judicial business of that State was increasing.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., said the Senate had already refused a general measure to discharge the Judge from Cremit duty. He was opposed to this measure because it effected indirectly what the Senate had determined should not be done. The Senate had refused to pay the Judge more than the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and he moved that the bill be postpoued till to morrow.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 for december the charge the charge.

till to morrow.

The bill appropriating \$300,000 for deepening the channel of the Patapeco river, to render the port of Baltimore accessable to United States was atomors was taken up. Mr. Prance, (whig) of Md., argued the merits of the bill, and moved to reduce the appropriation to \$120,000. Amendment agreed to and bill passed.

INFROVEMENTS OF MYTHES, 27C.

Bills were introduced for continuing the improvements of Hudson view. Necessate barbor, to refund to other themselves.

Bills were introduced for continuing the improvements of Hudson river, Newcastle harbor, to refund to eltans of Wilmington, N. C., the amount paid by them to improve Caps Fear river, for improvement of Arkau was river, and to improve the navigation of Tenesace river. Apprepriations were passed, for despening channels over St. Chair's Flar and over St Mary's Flats, Michigau, to improve the Das Moines rapids, and to improve the harbor of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Pavur introduced a bill to improve Michigau City harbor, which passed through its early stages.

A bill was passed to continue numerous public works herefofore commenced in the State of Maina.

The bill passed appropriating \$50,090 to continue the improvements at the month of the San Diego river, California

improvements at the mostly of the case long inprovements at the mostly of the case long if or in large of the mostly of the life passed.

House of Representatives.

PATIEST OFFICE REPORTS. The Spraken faid before the House the agricultural and mechanical report of the Commissioner of Patents. Peferred to the Committee on Printing, to impulse as to having extra copies printed.

The House went into committee, on motion BEECKENEIDGE, whose object was to dispose of the bill providing for the payment of such creditors of the late republic of Texas at are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850. Question was raised that the bill could not be taken

up, as but yesterday was assigned specially for its con-

remarks of the gentleman from Onio, not the one (M. Giddings) who bellowed so lendly, he seld, but to his steck headed colleague (Mr. Taylor). (Lagather.)

Mr. Taylon, (whig) of Onio, (who was entering the hall as this allusion was made to him.) replied he wenter that he was been been declared by the control of the cont

Mr. McMulish -- I rise to a personal explanation. The Chalaman -- Will the committees hear the

The Chainman—Will the committees hear the gentleman?

Man Voicus—"Yes," "No," "Order," "Hear him."

Mr. Ginemos—It's a good natured proceeding—that's all.

Mr. McMulary (no objection now interposing) sald—I intended nothing personally offensive, and no one ought to have above this letter than the gentleman himself. I made use of the remarks, at which the gentleman exhibited an under degree of excitement, to produce a little levity. Neither of us cought to compilan of our heads. If unlied there would not be more brains than enough for one cummon head. (Excessive lengther.)

Mr. Taylon rose, smidet cries of "Hear him." "Goon," saying, I am he last man to make an improper allusion, though the first to defend myself from offensive remarks. I take back what I said, after the personal explanation of my friend from Virginia, with whom I have had long intercourse. I think neither he nor my self, nor the whole House, have more sense than the country demands at our hands.

ountry demands at our hands.
Cries of "Good," "Well said," excessive and prolonged laughter.
After some further action on the bill the Committee

After some further action on the bill the Committee rose.

The question was stated on agreeing to the amount of Mr. Josse (of Tenn.) to reduce the amount to be appropriated from eight millions and one half to simillions live hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At the instance of Mr. Alizav, (dem.) of III, the rule was read which provides that no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or percentilly interested.

Mr. Jones' amountment was adopted by a vote of 126 against \$2.

Mr. ENTH, (dem.) of Tenns, offered a substitute for the bill, requiring the recretary of the Newy to issue at any time after May next to Tenns such portion of the stock mentioned in the act of reptember, 1900, as shall be touch mentioned in the act of reptember, 1900, as shall that the in all cases to be equivalent in amount to the release of claims against the United States. The sums of stock issued to that tate in all cases to be equivalent in amount to the rune paid by the State in stock or money in discharge of the debts or liabilities for which releases are field. Rejected by a vote of 29 against 164.

The bill was then passed—year 164, mays 43, as follows.—

The bill was then passed—year list, only \$1, as follows—
Year—Mesers Abstraction A. Alem, A. Alem, and
Yellis Atlen of Dilinois, Applexon, Bayly, Fanks, Barks
als, Barry, Benson, Bouton, Bosock, Blus, Royce, Breck,
order, Bridger, Brouke, Bosock, Blus, Royce, Breck,
order, Chandler, Chase, Chartain, Chrisman, Cark,
Chandler, Chase, Chartain, Chrisman, Carmonia,
lightis, Barry of Indiana, Barris of Rhode Island, DeveroJohn, Deminer, Dunkam, Lastenae, Eddy, Edmands, Edsundam, Ellist of Massachusotte, Killison, Echerolige, Erretert, Parley, Facilizer, Parley, Higher, Practice, EddyLightin, Cond.
Geodrich, Draden, Hayer, Howe, Rocker,
Irathus, Goode, Geodrich, Deviction, Higher, Proceeding, Indiana,
Indiana, Hondan, Hondan, Harris of Nasiceupi,
Irathus, Jones of New York, Jones of Temperature, Jones of
Compylication, Jones of Lewisiana, Rest, Kerr, Althredge,
Lorte, Latham, Metholoch, McDunald, McDeugall, McMulce, Re'Yor, Marwell, May, Mayyil, Mocchan, Middles
outh, Biller of Indiana, Murray, Norten, Nichels, Older,
Houser of Misserri, (Arr. Pagner), Targer, Perland of Assachus

Land, Lethber, Lewis Londsley, McQuees, Mane, Ratoson Manelon, Milliam, Marran, Morrison, Oliver of N. Y. Pouk Pockiese, Francische Perkins, Oliver of N. Y. Pouk Pockiese, Francische Perkins, Steven of Mich. Maph. Shower, Snyth of Texas, Steven of Mich. Machine of the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the House go into Committee of the Minute on the state of the 1 nive, giving spilos, of the metical should prevail, he would move to take up the Mill reducing the Said.

Mr. Borces, Geom. 16 S. C.—Does the gratients reserved this as a best present.

PRICE TWO CENTS The question was decided affirmatively-year 104,

The question was decided affirmatively—year 104, 237, 97.

Ya. M. Marser. Abarerombie. Aiken, James C. Alima of Virtual Rev. Mills Allen of Illinois Appleton. Ash. Bayir of Birland. Beaks Harkadalo, Barry. Belcher, Banton, Eliza, Birland. Barry. Belcher, Banton, Eliza, Eliza, Charles, Carkie, Carkie, Chamberlaa, Clinton, Carles, Carles, Carles, Carles, Chamberlaa, Clinton, Carles, Carles, Carles, Carles, Chamberlaa, Clinton, Carles, C

which was carried.

The Central American Exp redition—interesting Corresponds eines.

[From the Union, Feer carr 7.]

We are permitted to give publicity to the following in teresting correspondence between its certary Marry and Colonel Kinney in regard to the peop, sed Gentral American colony. It will be seen that Mr. Marry's letter states with distinctness the determination of the government to guard the neutrality laws as state intraction, whilst it is equally applied in concess 3% the right of emigration and expatriation.

The leading point in the letter is the me flow which it communicates to the colonists, that, after having emigrated for the purpose of colonization, they can no longer claim the protection of our government. Hay can no longer claim the protection of our government. Hay can no longer elaim the protection of our government. Mr. Marry's letter is also explicit in cautioning the colonists against the formation of such military organi, attomas are forbidden by our laws. This corresponds use will enable all to understand the real purposes and objects of the expedition, and the views of the government we mile the formation of the letters:

MR. KINNEY TO MR. MARCY.

Manuscrover Cirx, Jan. 23, 1556.

regard to the prosecution of the enterprise. Without further comment we invite attention to the letters:—

ME. KINNEY TO MR. MARCY.

Washington City, Jan. 23, 1856.

Dean Sin.—In pursuance of your request, made to me yesterday at the close of the interview to which you did me the honor to invite, (me). I hasten to put in writing wint I then verbally disclosed were the objects and purposes of the Central American Company, of which I am the sgent and principal superintendent.

This company was organized a little more than a year since, when officers and managers were elected to direct and control its attains.

The articles of associated on declars its objects to be the occupancy and improvement of the issues within the limits of its grant; and my instructions are of the same purport; although necessarily more extended. These direct me to take immediate steps for the peaceable occupation and colomization of the lands of the sumpany years industrious and enterprising men as may be willing to remove thither, either singly or with their families, and to offer them, as an inducement for going, a certain quantity of land, to be laid of and conveyed to them on consideration of actual occu, ancy.

They also instruct me to take out a certain number of mechanics and ishorers of various kinds as I may flad can be advantageously employed in mining, cutting manageny and other valuable cabbest woods which may

They also instruct me to take out a certain number of mechanics and laborers of various kinds as I may flad can be advantageously employed in mining, cetting mahogany and other valuable cabinet works which may hear transportation to the United States or to Stareye, and my instructions are to do all peaceally, without invading the rights of either communities of States.

As to my own purpose, I can only say that it will be to carry out my instructions faithfully, to preserve peace, to cultivate a spirit of industry and a love of order in the community, which I loope to see grow up speedity in that now desert and uninhabited portion of the world. A number of industrious and enterprising citizens, accompanied by their families, have already sailed, or are about to sell, from Corpus Christi, and they will be shortly followed by to others from the North.

I have also been engaged for some time past in organizing corps of Islovers, who will be shortly end out ender the superintendence of suitable persons, who have instructions to preserve the strictest order, and to prevent excess of every kind. It is my purpose to see eapy some suitable place, and to outablish municipal regulation for the immediate government of the colonists, so that it may be in my power to enforce order and keep up the forms of civilized society from the beginning. As soon as my arrangements are complete, which I hope they will be shurtly, it is my purpose to follow those whe have gone already, and to devote all my energies twice that it is an accomplish to that beautiful to outablish my furnish an example of what industry can accomplish to that beautiful country, hitherth as uneceupiad essert.

And in conclusion, I solemnly assure you that I am as example of what industry can accomplish to that beautiful towards, it is not be a substantial and marranting enterprises a you can possibly be and that it has never formed any part of the object of the company, at least to far as as it has been communicated to me, to violate any rule of common or publi

of the object of the company, at least so far as as it has been communicated to me, to violate any rule of common or public law, but on the contrary, the purpose has been and is to avoid everything likely to lead to contention and artife.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect, your obedant servant, L. L. KINNEY.

To the Hon. W. L. MARON, Secretary of State.

MR. NARCY TO MR. KINNEY.

DEFERMENT OF STATE, MARING, Secretary of State.

NER. MARCY TO MR. KINNEY.

DEFERMENT OF STATE, MARING, Secretary of State.

Sta.—If the entryprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the State of time is a mere peaceful emigration, if you, and those sho propose is go with you prefer to heave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to renounce your citizenships here and he rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit yourselves to the laws of another juris liction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of the government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you case to be citizens of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiones, no claims to projection as such citizens from this government.

You seem, however, to repel the inference that you intend to submit to the existing soversign authority of any country. Your design in this respect is indicated by the following passage in your letter —

"It is my purpose to occupy some suitable place, and to catablish municipal regulations for the immediate government of the columnists, so that it may be in my power to enforce order and seep up the form of civilined society from the beginning."

It is not to be accumed that the country to which you are going is not within the territorial limits of some government.

erament.
That it is a part of the sovereignty of a government implied in the fact that you claim to have 'in graut' is implied in the fact that you claim to have 'in grant' for the hands you propose to occupy. Although you do not state the source or nature of your grant and the particular country to which you propose to go, it is evident from the life of your association, 'the Central American Company,' that your destination is Central America, and I know no portion of it over which some of the Central American States have not overeign juria-

iction. It is very generally understood that your enlong pro-

It is very generally understood that your colony proposes to take possession of a part of the Mosquito country, over the whole of which Nicaragus or Costallica claims jurisdiction.

The ministers of those governments have both declared that you have no grant from their own nation, and they profest against your proposed expedition as an irradium of their rights of property, jurisdiction, and oversignly. If your grant is derived, as it is presumed to be, from a personnge called the Mosquito King, it is proper that you abould be apprised of the light in which this government would regard such a title. The political condition of what is called the Mosquito kingdon, has, for several years past, been a matter of discussion between the united States and Great Britain.

This government has uniformly held that the Mosquito indians are a savage tribe, and that, though they have rights as the obsequants of the coventry where they are, they have no sovereign or political authority there, and no capacity to transfer to individuals an absolute and permanent title to the lands in the presence, and that the right of eminent demain—which only can be the course of such title—is in certain of the Central American States.

If the emigrants should he formed late commandes.

or states.

If the emigrants should be formed into companies or monoaded by officers, and furnished with arms, such organization would assume the chapters of a military expedition, and, being hardly consistent with professions of peaceful chiects, would devolve upon the government the duty of inquiring whether it be not in violation of the peaceful chiects.

I sm, siz, very respectfully, year obedient servant.

To H. L. KIRREY, Req., Washington.

YOUNG MEN'S HARD SHILL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee was held last night at 660 Broadway, to organize for the coming year. Mr. Parker, of the Fifteenth ward, was called to the chair: and Mr. Judin King, of the Twarty first ward, and Arthur D. Cesighton, of the Eighteenth ward, acted as secretaries. No business of importance was transacted. The committee adjourned on metion of C. Godfrey Gunther, to meet again next Monday exeming, at the same place, when they will conject chair organization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HYBALD. YOU WILL DESTON OF THE STAW YORK HYBALD. YOU WILL DESTON OF THE STAW YORK HYBALD.

This is not true; I was nominated by the Union democrate, or softs as they are called, supp who by them, and elected by them. Yours, &c.,

Journ Baulent, Cuncilman Fifth defrict, Fourth ward,

New York, Peb. 7, 1865. TOUND MEN'S HAND SHILL COMMITTEE.